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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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U.K. CIGARETTE EXPORTS DOWN AGAIN

Cigarette exports from the United Kingdom during the first half of 1962 totaled 12.5 million pounds, compared with 14.9 million shipped in January-June 1961. Shipments to both non-Commonwealth and Commonwealth countries were down.

Shipments to Commonwealth countries totaled 7.8 million pounds, compared with 9.6 million in January-June 1961. Reduced exports to Singapore, Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, Gibraltar, and West Indies more than offset increases to Aden, Persian Gulf States, and India.

Exports to non-Commonwealth countries, at 4.7 million pounds, were 11.1 percent smaller than the January-June 1961 level of 5.3 million pounds. Smaller shipments to France, West Germany, Belgium, Libya, Spanish West Africa, and the Arabian States accounted for most of the decline and were more than enough to offset increased shipments to the Netherlands, Sudan, Togo Republic, Ethiopia, Iraq, and Argentina.

TRINIDAD'S CIGARETTE OUTPUT DOWN

Cigarette output in Trinidad declined for the second consecutive year from the 1959 high of 1.86 million pounds. Production last year totaled 1.74 million pounds, compared with 1.85 million in 1960.

HUNGARIAN CIGARETTE OUTPUT UP

Cigarette output in Hungary during 1961 totaled 16.8 billion pieces--up 6.4 percent from the 15.8 billion produced in 1960. Last year's production was also about 18 percent higher than the 1955-59 annual average of 14.2 billion pieces.

INDIA'S TOBACCO EXPORTS DROP

India's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first 3 months of 1962 totaled 26.6 million pounds--down nearly one-fourth from the 34.5 million shipped in January-March 1961. Reduced shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for most of the decline and were more than enough to offset increased takings by the Soviet Union, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

Exports to the United Kingdom, the principal export market, totaled 11.4 million pounds, compared with 28.8 million in January-March 1961. Shipments to the Soviet Union totaled 2.6 million pounds, nearly 4 times larger than the .7 million during the first quarter of 1961. Exports to Poland amounted to 7.9 million pounds, Yugoslavia--.5 million, and Hungary--.2 million.

MOZAMBIQUE'S TOBACCO EXPORTS UP SHARPLY

Mozambique's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first half of 1962 totaled 1.7 million pounds, compared with 2.4 million in calendar year 1961. Exports through June this year greatly exceeded the 1.0 and .9 million pounds exported in calendar years 1960 and 1959, respectively. Most of the tobacco is shipped to Portugal.

COLOMBIA'S TOBACCO EXPORTS CONTINUE TO RISE

Colombia's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first 3 months of 1962 totaled 6.6 million pounds--up 18.5 percent from the 5.6 million exported in January-March 1961. Larger shipments to West Germany, the United States and East Germany accounted for most of the increase.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Colombia, exports by country of destination, January-March 1961 and 1962

Country of destination	January-March	
	1961	1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Germany, West	1,604	1,823
United States	1,090	1,231
Germany, East	26	1,196
Morocco	1,067	524
Algeria	355	472
United Kingdom	300	270
Belgium	240	259
France	448	224
Netherlands	428	140
Others	41	496
Total	5,599	6,635

Boletin Mensual de Estadistica, June 1962.

Shipments to West Germany, at 1.8 million pounds, were 13.7 percent larger than the January-March 1961 level of 1.6 million pounds. Exports to the United States were almost 13 percent larger than the 1.1 million pounds shipped during the first quarter of last year. Exports to East Germany totaled 1.2 million pounds, compared with only 26,000 pounds in January-March 1961. Other countries stepping up their takings of Colombian tobaccos included Algeria, Belgium, Spain, and the Republic of Malagasy. The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, and Morocco reduced their takings of Colombian tobaccos from the first quarter levels of the previous year.

ITALIAN 1962 TOBACCO HARVEST REDUCED 10 PERCENT

Recent estimates now place the 1962 Italian tobacco harvest at 88.2 million pounds, compared with an earlier forecast of 97.6 million. The 10 percent reduction is attributed to dry weather conditions, some blue-mold, and slightly lower yields resulting from the planting of Australian blue-mold resistant varieties.

About 60 percent of the planted acreage this season reportedly was from resistant varieties of burley, flue-cured, and dark air-cured seed imported from Australia. The remaining 40 percent was from non-resistant seed produced in Italy. For the 1963 crop, the Monopoly officials anticipate that the entire acreage will be planted with resistant varieties, except for some oriental varieties, from crossbred seed produced in Italy.

The 1962 flue-cured harvest is now placed at 17.6 million pounds, compared with the earlier forecast of 18.8 million. Burley production is currently estimated at 17.4 million pounds--down 17.5 percent from the earlier forecast of 21.1 million. The harvest of all other kinds, except dark fire-cured, was also reduced from earlier estimates. Dark fire-cured production is now placed at 13.4 million pounds, compared with the earlier estimate of 12.6 million.

LIMBE TOBACCO AUCTIONS CLOSED; PRICES UP

The Limbe (Nyasaland) tobacco auctions closed on September 13, with sales of all kinds of leaf tobacco totaling 38.7 million pounds, compared with 28.9 million last season. The average auction price for all kinds of leaf tobacco was equivalent to 27.1 U.S. cents per pound, or about 15 percent higher than the 23.6 cents for the 1961 crop.

TOBACCO, LEAF: Nyasaland, quantities sold and average prices, by kinds, on Limbe Auctions, 1961 and 1962 crops

Kind	1961 crop		1962 crop 1/	
	Quantity	Average price	Quantity	Average price
	1,000 pounds	U.S. cents per pound	1,000 pounds	U.S. cents per pound
Flue-cured	3,428	32.3	3,563	39.4
Fire-cured	15,628	22.3	25,272	23.4
Sun/air-cured	5,262	17.2	4,333	25.3
Burley	4,555	29.2	5,566	37.8
Total	28,873	23.6	38,734	27.1

1/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

Average auction prices for flue-cured--39.4 U.S. cents per pound, and fire-cured--23.4 cents, set new records. The average price for burley, at 37.8 U.S. cents, was 8.6 cents higher than last season but was about 9 percent under the 1957 high of 41.1 cents. Prices for sun/air-cured leaf averaged 25.3 cents, compared with 17.2 cents last season and the 1958 high of 29.2 cents.

The volume of burley leaf sold was at a record high. Sales totaled 5.6 million pounds, compared with 4.6 million last season and the 1955-59 annual average of 2.8 million. Sales of fire-cured leaf, at 25.3 million pounds, were the largest since the 1959 crop when 26.3 million pounds were sold. Sales of sun/air-cured leaf, at 4.3 million pounds, continued downward from the 1960 high of 7.2 million pounds.

PAKISTAN'S CIGARETTE OUTPUT CONTINUES UPWARD

Cigarette output in Pakistan continued upward through the first quarter of 1962. Production totaled 3,104 million pieces--16.5 percent greater than the 2,665 million produced in January-March 1961. Output during the first quarter of this year almost equaled the 3,170 million pieces produced in calendar year 1952.

EAST GERMAN CIGARETTE OUTPUT DOWN SLIGHTLY

Cigarette output in East Germany during 1961, at 18.0 billion pieces, was about 1 percent below the 1960 record of 18.2 billion pieces. Production of cigars totaled 1,866 million pieces, compared with 1,755 million in 1960. Output of smoking mixtures continued downward and was about 6 percent smaller than the 4.9 million pounds produced in 1960.

Sales of cigarettes during 1961 totaled 18.2 billion pieces, compared with 18.1 billion in 1960. Sales of cigars, at 1,834 million pieces, were 6.9 percent higher than the 1,715 million pieces sold in 1960.

Per capita consumption of cigarettes during 1961 totaled 1,064 pieces, compared with 1,076 pieces for the previous year. Per capita figures for cigars and smoking mixtures during 1961 were 107 pieces, and .27 pounds, respectively. (Statistisches Jahrbuch 1961, Der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik).

DENMARK'S TOBACCO IMPORTS CONTINUE UPWARD

Denmark's duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco during the first half of 1962 totaled 13.9 million pounds--up 6.1 percent from the 13.1 million imported during the comparable period last year. Larger takings from Indonesia more than offset the reduced imports from the United States and Brazil.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Denmark, imports by country of origin, January-June 1960, 1961 and 1962

Country of origin	January-June		
	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	6,021	7,094	6,550
Brazil	2,791	2,985	2,866
Indonesia	1,534	1,038	2,114
Other non-European countries 1/	1,486	1,550	2,171
European countries 1/	701	470	236
Total	12,533	13,137	13,937

1/ Breakdown by country of origin not available.
Source: Vareomaetningen Med Udlandet, June 1962.

Imports of U.S. leaf, at 6.6 million pounds, were .5 million pounds below the January-June 1961 level of 7.1 million pounds. The U.S. share of the Danish market represented 47.0 percent of total imports, compared with 54.0 percent during the first 6 months of last year.

Takings of Brazilian leaf were 4 percent below the January-June 1961 level of 3.0 million pounds. Also, imports from other European countries were down from the first 6 months of the previous year. However, imports from Indonesia, at 2.1 million pounds, were more than double the 1.0 million pounds imported last year and combined takings from other non-European countries were also up significantly from the first half of 1961.

AUSTRIAN CIGARETTE
OUTPUT UP 13.7 PERCENT

Cigarette output by the Austrian Tobacco Monopoly during the first half of 1962 totaled 4,693 million pieces--up 13.7 percent from the 4,128 million produced in January-June 1961. Production of cigars totaled 49 million pieces, compared with 51 million last year. Combined production of smoking mixtures, cigarette and pipe tobaccos, was about 5 percent below the January-June 1961 level of 1.2 million pounds. Production of chewing tobaccos and snuff was also slightly below the first half of 1961.

PARAGUAY COMPLETES SLAUGHTER SEASON

The current slaughter season in Paraguay has closed and total cattle slaughter for the year was about 170,000 head, compared to 185,000 head in 1961.

The 2 largest meat processing firms, Liebig's and International Products Corporation, closed their plants for the season during late August. The remaining and smaller plant Industria Paraguaya de Carnes (IMPACAR) closed down several weeks earlier.

Corporacion Paraguaya de Carnes (COPACAR) has postponed the deadline for receiving bids on the construction and financing of its proposed modern slaughterhouse and freezing plant near Asuncion. Bids on the $4 million project had originally been due by September 15, but the period has now been extended to November 15.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO RISE

Australian meat production, particularly beef, is expected to increase in the years immediately ahead.

The expansion program of new roads in Queensland and the Northern Territory is making it possible to market more cattle at earlier ages. Prices to producers are generally favorable. A record number of beef cattle was on farms in March and it is expected that numbers have increased since. The number of sheep and lambs on farms was also a new record and the buildup in number is continuing.

Meat production during 1961-62 showed a marked increase over the previous year. The beef kill was the second largest on record. Already at near-record levels in 1960-61, sheep and lamb slaughter showed little change during 1961-62. Pork production was large but still a relatively insignificant part of total meat production.

An Australian firm will begin using a new shallow-draft ship next year to transport cattle from the Gulf of Carpentaria region in northern Queensland to other areas in Queensland for slaughter. The company has one ship operating in the Gulf area this year and is also shipping slaughter sheep from Western Australia to Kuwait.

NEW ZEALAND SETS AIR FREIGHT RATES FOR MEAT

The New Zealand Meat Producer's Board has announced air freight rates for meat shipments to Australia, the Pacific Island and the Far East.

The air rates range from 13 cents to 98 cents per pound. Generally they are applicable to individual consignments of 220 pounds or more. In all cases they are on a "filler load" basis. This means that regular freight will be given priority and meat shipments will fill excess space.

The detailed rates follow:

Origin	Destination	Rate in cents per pound
Auckland) Wellington) Christchurch)	Sydney	12.8
Auckland	Nandi, Fiji	15.2
Auckland	Pago Pago, American Samoa	22.2
Auckland	Papeete, Tahiti	37.3
Auckland	Noumea, New Caledonia	14.0
Auckland	Port Villa, New Hebrides	17.5
Auckland) Wellington) Christchurch)	Singapore	70.0
Auckland) Wellington) Christchurch)	Hong Kong	98.0

HONDURAS PLANS TO INCREASE MEAT PRODUCTION

Exports of beef to the United States and government credit to farmers in Honduras is stimulating the livestock industry.

Last summer the Inter-American Development Bank authorized a $6 million loan to the Banco Nacional de Fomento. Most of these funds are scheduled to be used for livestock development. About $3 million is to be used for such things as improving pastures and fences, and livestock housing and watering facilities. About $1 million is set aside for purchases of improving breeding stock in the United States; $1.5 million is to be used for loans to medium size farmers; and the remaining $0.5 million is to be utilized by small businesses. Another IDB loan for $2.5 million is to be used in extending credit to small farmers. None of the funds from the 2 loans have been used yet.

The government's program contemplates a 15 percent increase in beef cattle production and a 40 percent increase in hog production during the next 5 years. In recent months 170 head of purebred beef cattle have been imported from the United States for immediate distribution to ranchers and for use at the Comayagua Agricultural Center.

At present there are 4 slaughterhouses in operation which are exporting boneless beef to the United States. A fifth plant at Choluteca is almost completed. Slaughter during 1960 included 106,000 cattle and nearly 66,000 hogs.

Honduran exports of beef to the United States during January-July 1962 totaled 4.7 million pounds compared with 3.1 million a year earlier. The U.S. import duty on boneless beef is 3 cents per pound and unlimited amounts are permitted entry.

High import duties limit Honduran imports of U.S. meat products. Import duties on smoked, salted or cooked pork and sausage, and canned ham, bacon, and sausage are 2 lempiras per kilogram (45 cents per pound).

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS
TO THE UNITED STATES

Two ships left Australia the last week of September with 10,306,240 pounds of beef, 2,246,720 pounds of mutton, 31,360 pounds of lamb and 134,400 pounds of variety meat for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination 1/	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity
					Pounds
City of Canberra	Sept. 26	Charleston	Oct. 25	Beef	535,360
	do.	do.	do.	Mutton	374,080
	do.	Norfolk	do. 28	Beef	33,600
	do.	Boston	do. 30	do.	616,000
	do.	do.	do.	Mutton	246,400
	do.	do.	do.	Var. meat	91,840
	do.	New York	Nov. 1	Beef	4,269,440
	do.	do.	do.	Mutton	445,760
	do.	do.	do.	Lamb	20,160
	do.	do.	do.	Var. meat	40,320
	do.	Philadelphia	do. 11	Beef	461,440
Silver Ocean	do.	do.	Oct. 24	do.	772,800
	do.	do.	do.	Mutton	253,120
	do.	New York	do. 27	Beef	3,136,000
	do.	do.	do.	Mutton	927,360
	do.	Boston	do. 30	Beef	481,600
	do.	do.	do.	Lamb	11,200
	do.	do.	do.	Var. meats	2,240

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

AUSTRALIA MOVES TO IMPROVE
PREPARATION OF ITS WOOL CLIP

All segments of the Australian wool industry have agreed on steps to be taken to improve the presentation for sale of Australian wool. Proposals have been submitted by a committee appointed by the industry, from membership of the various groups of growers, manufacturers, brokers, classes and buyers.

Plans call for facilities for inspection of wool at auction centers so that reports on poorly classed wool may be sent to brokers and growers concerned. Professional wool classers will be registered and given identifying marks. If their work is unsatisfactory, they may be de-registered. Growers who class their own wool also are to be given identifying marks. They will also be notified if their wool is not classed satisfactorily.

This program is in response to criticism of foreign buyers of current preparation of the Australian wool clip.

U.K. LARD IMPORTS UP 25 PERCENT FROM 1961

U.K. lard imports totaled 311 million pounds in the first 8 months of 1962, up 25 percent from the same period last year. For the month of August imports were 50 million pounds, of which 41 million came from the United States.

For the year as a whole through August, imports from the United States totaled more than 245 million pounds, up one-third from last year. Increased purchases from Belgium, Poland, Denmark, West Germany, and Sweden have been at the expense of France and the Netherlands. Imports from these 2 countries at the end of August were about one-half as large as for the corresponding period of the previous year.

LARD: United Kingdom, imports by country of origin, and percent of total, January-August 1961-62

Origin	Jan.-Aug. 1961		Jan.-Aug. 1962	
	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent
United States	184,770	74.2	245,544	78.9
France	31,407	12.6	16.784	5.4
Belgium	7,063	2.8	12,360	4.0
Poland	5,630	2.3	11,760	3.8
Denmark	9,663	3.9	11,758	3.8
Germany, West	1,182	.5	4,735	1.5
Netherlands	7,092	2.9	4,582	1.5
Sweden	1,371	.5	2,869	.9
Others	935	.3	763	.2
Total	249,113	100.0	311,155	100.0

Henry A. Lane & Co., Ltd.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Five ships are scheduled to leave New Zealand in November with 6,600 long tons of meat for the United States--4,500 tons for the East Coast and 2,100 tons for the West Coast.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Quantity
			Long tons
Persic	Nov. 15	East Coast	4,000
City of Birkenhead	do. 23	do.	500
Oriana	Nov. 17	West Coast	100
Monterey	do. 20	do.	200
Norefjell	do. 29	do.	1,800

IRELAND TO STUDY PROSPECTS FOR DAIRY EXPORTS

According to a recent press announcement in Ireland, the Irish Milk Board plans to send experts to study the prospects of Irish dairy products in world markets. Areas to be visited will be Central Africa, the Far East, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

Plans include a publicity compaign for Irish butter in Britain, starting in October.

The press announcement also referred to orders received recently from the United States for specialty cheeses.

NORWEGIAN BUTTER SALES SMALLER

Norway's overall exports of butter for the first half of 1962 were down 4 percent from comparable 1961 when exports were 5 million pounds. Increased sales to both the United Kingdom - 2.5 million pounds compared with 2.3 million pounds - and West Germany - 1.6 million pounds (1.3 million pounds) - were not sufficient to offset reduced shipments to other markets.

RECORD LENTIL HARVEST IN SYRIA

Unofficial estimates place the 1962 lentil harvest in Syria at 80,000 metric tons (1,760,000 bags.). This is the largest in Syrian history and is the result of increased acreage and abundant rain. Rains came early in the growing season and continued periodically until the end. The lentil harvest comes in May and June in Syria.

Syrians estimate 1962-63 export availability at 60,000 tons. Usual destinations for Syrian lentils are Lebanon, Kuwait, Sudan, France, the United Kingdom and West Germany. Much of the Lebanese imports is re-exported.

Syria is the world's third largest producer of lentils and its largest exporter in most years. India and Pakistan hold first and second places as producers but do not report lentil production separate from other pulses; neither do they trade this commodity internationally. Normally India produces approximately 190,000 metric tons (4,200,000 bags) and Pakistan 95,000 metric tons.

PHILIPPINES COFFEE IMPORTS DECLINE AS PRODUCTION RISES

Arrivals of green coffee during the first 6 months of 1962 indicate that imports into the Philippines will be down sharply from 1961. Imports in 1961 (probably all of the Arabica type) amounted to 2 million pounds, down 25 percent from 1960 and the lowest since 1952. Imports have declined steadily since 1956, with the exception of 1959.

The decline in imports can be attributed to the continued increase in production. The Philippine Republic is now almost self-sufficient in Arabica coffee, and it is expected that imports will not be necessary within a few years. Present production is divided almost evenly between Arabica and Robusta.

GUATEMALA'S COFFEE CROP LATER THAN EXPECTED

Heavy rains in September in some of Guatemala's major coffee producing areas retarded maturity, and the crop is likely to be late. Nevertheless, production for 1962-63 is expected to be about 11 percent higher than for 1961-62. The 1962-63 total crop is estimated at 1,850,000 bags (132.3 pounds), with an exportable of 1,650,000 bags.

HONG KONG'S RICE IMPORTS INCREASE

Hong Kong imported 279,500 metric tons of rice in terms of milled in January-June 1962, an increase of 65,000 over the same period of 1961.

Sixty percent of Hong Kong's rice imports were from Thailand. They were 52,000 tons more than in the same period of 1961.

Imports from Mainland China were 30,000 tons above the 42,140 in the corresponding months of the year before. Hong Kong also took more rice from Burma, North Viet-Nam and Malaya. Increases from these countries more than offset substantial declines in imports from South Viet-Nam and Cambodia, where small crops reduced supplies.

Imports in 1961, at 393,545 metric tons, rose moderately from those in 1960. Principal sources were Thailand, Mainland China and Cambodia. The quantity from Mainland China in 1961, at 125,940 tons, was approximately 50,000 more than in 1960, a gain of 66 percent.

RICE: Hong Kong, imports by country of origin, average 1956-60 annual 1960 and 1961, January-June 1961-62

Country of origin	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	January-June 1961	January-June 1962-1/
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
All rice:					
Australia	1,246	5,380	2,468	1,345	708
Burma	13,518	198	5,285	1,472	5,495
Cambodia	36,508	58,761	39,606	32,976	24,376
China, Mainland	79,674	75,727	125,940	42,140	72,721
Malaya	854	1,206	4,140	476	3,379
North Viet-Nam	7,634	918	1,491	751	2,084
South Viet-Nam	21,151	54,280	16,698	16,698	606
Thailand	176,342	172,972	191,960	115,677	168,331
Other countries	2,368	954	5,957	2,819	1,756
Total	339,295	370,396	393,545	214,354	279,456

1/ Preliminary.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS ABOVE YEAR AGO

U.S. rice exports in August 1962 increased 52 percent over the same month a year earlier.

Exports in terms of milled rice were 862,000 cwt. compared with 567,000 in August 1961. Principal destinations were Indonesia, Ghana, other Western Africa and the Republic of South Africa.

RICE 1/: United States exports 2/ to specified countries, August 1962, with comparisons

Country of destination	August-July			August	
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1961	1962
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	283	233	671	14	14
Bahamas	64	71	72	4	8
Cuba	3,101	216	0	0	0
Jamaica	26	54	81	6	2
Mexico	278	189	39	6	0
Netherlands Antilles	82	110	91	8	9
Chile	205	209	131	11	10
Venezuela	163	67	64	3/	3/
Other countries	4/ 1,090	476	276	27	5/ 54
Total	5,292	1,625	1,425	76	97
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	341	229	236	51	3
Germany, West	702	1,056	1,993	104	27
Greece	64	41	33	1	1
Netherlands	575	660	544	8	5
Poland	83	52	448	0	0
Spain	75	45	0	0	0
Sweden	58	65	59	7	7
Switzerland	39	57	76	4	10
United Kingdom	505	567	912	34	27
Yugoslavia	122	120	0	0	0
Other countries	146	144	108	5	1
Total	2,710	3,036	4,409	214	81
Asia:					
Hong Kong	234	211	85	0	0
India	4,619	5,728	3,175	0	0
Indonesia	3,357	2,697	3,555	0	267
Iraq	361	55	661	30	1
Israel	111	157	120	3/	11
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	394	405	611	1	0
Pakistan	174	2,897	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	89	130	349	18	52
Other countries	6/ 1,570	1,052	1,904	35	43
Total	10,909	13,332	10,460	84	374
Africa:					
Congo, Republic of	6	279	676	4	39
Other Western Africa	58	148	989	1	69
Ghana	177	745	1,282	37	91
Liberia	432	477	616	26	36
Nigeria	28	30	27	1	1
South Africa, Republic of	307	981	804	114	50
Other countries	7/587	231	102	2	8
Total	1,595	2,891	4,496	185	294
Oceania	64	69	96	8	10
Others	7	0	0	0	8/ 6
Total	20,577	20,953	20,886	567	862

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Includes Section 416 donations through July 1962 only. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ 734,000 to Peru. 5/ 23,000 to Nicaragua and 20,000 to El Salvador. 6/ 904,000 to Ceylon and 204,000 to Vietnam. 7/ 447,000 to Egypt. 8/ Section 416 donations.

Shipments to Asia increased more than 4 times those of August 1961. The increase was due to the shipments to Indonesia from zero in August 1961 to 267,000 cwt. in August 1962.

Rice going to Europe amounted to 81,000 cwt. compared with 214,000 in August 1961, a decline of 62 percent. The main markets were West Germany and the United Kingdom.

Exports to Western Hemisphere and Africa increased moderately. They were 11 and 34 percent, respectively, of total exports.

IRAN BUYS RICE

Iran has issued two permits to its Ministry of War to import rice.

The Cooperative Stores Organization of the Ministry, under these permits, has negotiated contracts for the following classes and quantities of rice:

Source and classification	Shipping terms	Volume	Price
		Long tons	Dollars per long ton
From Thailand:			
100% white, whole grain, Super Quality, in double gunny bags	C&F Khorramshahr	3,000	204.46
100% white, whole grain, Super Quality in single gunny bags	"	1,000	198.86
100% white, whole grain, ordinary	"	2,000	188.91
Total		6,000	
From Pakistan:			
Parma quality	F. o. b. 1/	2,000	154.88
	C&F		
Parma quality	Khorramshahr	1,750	198.86
Parma quality	"	2,000	207.26
Total		5,750	
Total contracts		11,750	

1/ Freight came to $8.82 per long ton.

BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG'S RICE IMPORTS DOWN IN FIRST 4 MONTHS

Rice imports into Belgium-Luxembourg in January-April 1962, at 15,553 metric tons, were below the 18,381 imported in the same months of 1961.

Milled rice imports were lower, with the principal declines in quantities from the United States and Spain. However, more of this type was imported from Brazil, Uruguay, and Mainland China.

Over half of the imports were of broken rice. At 9,095 tons, they were 2,955 less than in 1961. The principal sources were Brazil, Thailand, and Mainland China. Imports of "other" rice were 1,589 tons compared with 296 tons in the first 4 months of 1961. These were mainly from Mainland China and Spain.

BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG: Rice imports by country of origin and by classification, January-April 1961 and 1962

Country of origin	Milled		Broken and other 1/		Total	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Brazil	609	1,395	1,983	2,418	2,592	3,813
China, Mainland	2/	1,015	3,563	1,218	3,563	2,233
Egypt	2/	2/	2,807	696	2,807	696
Netherlands	35	14	6	4	41	18
Spain	2,148	2/	2/	495	2,148	495
Thailand	2/	2/	2/	1,654	2/	1,654
United States	3,241	678	1,875	929	5,116	1,607
Uruguay	2/	1,135	2/	2/	2/	1,135
Others	2	632	2,112	3,270	2,114	3,902
Total	6,035	4,869	12,346	10,684	18,381	15,553

1/ Mostly broken rice: in 1961, broken rice was 12,050 tons, and "other" rice, 296 tons; in 1962, broken rice was 9,095, and "other", 1,589 tons.

2/ If any, included in "other countries".

Bulletin Mensuel Du Commerce Exterieur.

BRAZIL SETS MINIMUM COTTON SUPPORT PRICES

Brazil recently established minimum support prices for the 1962-63 South Brazilian cotton crop, now being planted.

The new price to be guaranteed for financing or acquisition of Type 5 is 3,194.20 cruzeiros per arroba of 15 kilograms (about 20.72 cents a pound). In terms of Brazilian currency, this season's support price is well above the 1961-62 guarantee of 2,234.20 cruzeiros per arroba set in October 1961 and increased in May 1962 to 2,731.00 cruzeiros. However, weakness of the cruzeiro resulted in a decline of the support price in terms of U.S. currency during the 1961-62 season to about 15.33 cents a pound.

This season's crop is now expected to top 1961-62 production of 2,475,000 bales (500 pounds gross). Aside from some increase in domestic use, most of the prospective increase in the crop will be available for export.

FAVORABLE COTTON SEASON LIKELY IN JAPAN

Activity in the Japanese textile industry appears likely to speed up this season, compared with reduced action in 1961-62.

Raw cotton imports in the current season are expected to rise--probably to somewhere near the offtake--since stocks likely will not fall below the 2-3/4 months' supply of 730,000 bales (500 pounds gross) on hand August 1. Consumption may remain dull during the next few months in view of continued production curtailments, but chances are good for an upswing later in the season.

Cotton imported into Japan last season declined 19 percent to an estimated 2,850,000 bales, from 3,535,000 in 1960-61. Data for the first 11 months of last season show that imports of U.S. cotton fell to 1,034,000 bales or 39 percent of total imports, from 1,747,000 bales or 54 percent of the total brought in during the same period a year earlier. Sales of U.S. cotton have remained weak in recent weeks as Japanese mills continue large purchases of lower-priced growths.

Quantities imported from major sources other than the United States from August 1961 through June 1962, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 787,000 bales (755,000); India 152,000 (124,000); El Salvador 136,000 (102,000); Brazil 101,000 (72,000); Nicaragua 89,000 (49,000); Guatemala 74,000 (57,000); Pakistan 63,000 (105,000); Egypt 47,000 (55,000); Sudan 31,000 (15,000); Peru 31,000 (30,000); Argentina 22,000 (20,000); Burma 19,000 (20,000); and the U.S.S.R. 18,000 (21,000).

Cotton consumption in 1961-62 amounted to 3,250,000 bales--5 percent below the 3,428,000 used a year earlier, but 16 percent above annual average usage of 2,803,000 in the past 5 seasons. After remaining strong in the first half of 1961-62, consumption slipped in January when the Ministry of International Trade and Industry increased the rate of equipment sealage from the near-minimum 15.2 percent to 25.3 percent. The sealage rate was stepped up to 36.3 percent in May.

Despite production curtailments, stocks of textiles continued to rise as domestic and export sales lagged. Exports of fabrics, the most important category of Japanese textile shipments, amounted to 605 million square yards during January-June 1962, considerably less than exports in the previous 6 months, but about the same as the first 6 months of 1961.

Countries taking substantially less fabrics from January through June 1962, compared with the same months a year earlier, included Indonesia, the United Kingdom, South Viet-Nam, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Iran, and Burma. On the other hand, shipments of fabrics to the United States almost doubled, while other countries showed greatly increased takings, including Hong Kong, Australia, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela. Exports of cotton yarn dropped to 3.3 thousand metric tons during the January-June 1962 period, from 11.9 thousand in comparable months a year earlier. Nearly all of the drop was accounted for by smaller shipments to Indonesia.

CANADIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION CONTINUES STRONG

Canadian cotton consumption, based on the number of bales opened by mills, amounted to 32,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in September. This was an increase of 1,000 bales from August usage, but below the 33,000 bales used in September 1961.

Consumption during the first 2 months (August-September) of the current season totaled 62,000 bales, compared with 62,000 in the same months of 1961-62.

MEXICAN WINTER VEGETABLES ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED

Several reports from the winter vegetable growing areas on the West Coast of Mexico indicate that there was only slight damage done by the tropical storm on October 4. An estimated 15 to 25 percent of the plantings were damaged.

First shipments of winter vegetables are expected to be made from northern areas about November 20 and from Culiacan about December 1. Generally light shipments are expected until January 1963.

FROZEN STRAWBERRIES
ARRIVE FROM MEXICO

Preliminary reports show that during August and September 1,425,000 lbs. and 399,000 lbs. of frozen strawberries entered the United States from Mexico. Official Bureau of the Census data show that 29,341,770 lbs. were imported from Mexico during the first 7 months of 1962.

NIGERIA RAISES WHEAT
FLOUR IMPORT DUTY

Nigeria recently increased its wheat flour import duty from 15 percent ad valorem or WAL 7 10s. per long ton (94 cents per cwt.), whichever was highest, to 50 percent ad valorem or WAL 25 per ton ($3.13 per cwt.), whichever is highest. These duties also apply to flour of spelt and to meal of wheat and spelt.

Imports of wheat flour into Nigeria had been subject to licensing requirements, but these requirements have, in effect, been discontinued. Licenses for such imports from all sources are now being freely issued. Nigeria is therefore depending solely upon the above increased duty for reduction of wheat flour imports.

The purpose of this increase in duty is to give the new flour mill in Apapa near Lagos some protection against competition from imported wheat flour. This is Nigeria's only flour mill and began operating last May. Its rated capacity is about 70,000 long tons annually, which is slightly in excess of Nigeria's annual wheat flour requirements.

However, this mill had thus far been operating at considerably less than full capacity. Furthermore, Nigerian bakers claim that they need a 50 percent proportion of imported wheat flour for blending with domestic flour to bake bread of the kind their customers wnat. This demand for foreign wheat flour had created competition which the local mill apparently could not meet.

The Nigerian mill has been using only United States and Canadian wheat. Its flour has been reported as producing good bread if American baking methods are used but inferior bread when Nigerian bakers use their native methods.

During calendar years 1957-1961 the United States exported from 38.1 thousand to 47.9 thousand metric tons of wheat flour to Nigeria annually.

THAILAND'S PEANUT
CROP LARGER

Thailand's production of peanuts in 1962 is estimated unofficially at about 140,000 short tons of unshelled nuts from 237,000 planted acres compared with the revised official estimate of 118,830 tons from 206,000 acres in 1961.

This sharp increase in production results largely from favorable rains in the early months of the crop season which stimulated increases in the areas of higher elevation.

Exports in 1962 are expected to approximate last year's tonnages, reported officially as follows (in short tons): Peanuts, shelled or unshelled 14,894; peanut cake 7,338; and peanut oil 1,381.

About 90 percent of the peanuts reportedly are exported on a shelled basis. The bulk of the exports in 1961 went to Hong Kong, Malaya, Penang, Singapore, and North Borneo.

SPAIN EXTENDS SUSPENSION OF
DUTIES ON PEANUT KERNELS

According to the Spanish Official State Bulletin published on September 25, 1962, import duties on peanuts (tarriff item 12.01 B-2) have been suspended until December 23, 1962.

Peanuts imported prior to this date will be allowed entry free of customs duties. Subsequent to this date import duties will apply (Foreign Crops and Markets, October 8, 1962). Peanut oils, as a result of the liberalization, will revert from the 1 percent transitory duty to a fixed 5 percent duty.

INDIA ANNOUNCES EXPORT QUOTAS
ON LINSEED AND COCONUT CAKE

On September 27, India announced export quotas of 50,000 metric tons of linseed cake and 15,000 tons of coconut cake to be shipped to all permissible destinations during the period October 1962 through March 1963. Licenses under these quotas will be issued freely to all categories of shippers without quantitative ceilings on individual shipments.

MALI WILL PRODUCE AND
EXPORT MORE PEANUTS

Mali's 1962-63 commercial peanut crop is expected to approximate 87,000 short tons, unshelled basis. This reflects a more nearly normal outturn than the 73,000 tons produced in 1961-62 because of uneven rain distribution during the growing season. Rains this year, particularly during September and early October, have been favorable for development of the coming crop.

Exports from this year's crop may be about 60,000 tons of shelled peanuts in contrast with approximately 48,000 tons from the 1961-62 crop. About 6,600 tons went to France at guaranteed prices above the world market price, and the remainder went to Soviet Bloc countries.

ARGENTINA'S EDIBLE OIL ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

Argentina's edible vegetable oil supply in 1962-63 is estimated at 415,000 short tons, one-third larger than the revised estimate of the previous year and moderately above the earlier estimate (Foreign Crops and Markets, May 14, 1962). Carry-in stocks on April 1, 1962, were one-third less than a year earlier, but the bumper 1962 harvests of peanuts and sunflower seed will mean that total edible oil production probably will exceed last year's by about 40 percent.

EDIBLE VEGETABLE OILS: Argentine supply and distribution, marketing seasons 1960, 1961, and 1962

Item	Year beginning April		
	1960	1961	Forecast 1962
	1,000 short tons		
Supply:			
Beginning stocks	37.5	35.0	23.7
Production:			
Sunflower	228.2	170.4	242.5
Peanut	65.2	71.2	110.2
Cottonseed	16.3	19.4	18.8
Olive	11.9	3.9	11.0
Other 1/	8.7	8.7	8.8
Total production	330.3	273.6	391.3
Total supply	367.8	308.6	415.0
Distribution:			
Exports:			
Sunflower	23.9	33.2	60.6
Peanut	58.0	34.9	71.7
Cottonseed	5.0	2.7	4.4
Olive	10.9	.5	5.5
Other	---	---	---
Total exports	97.8	71.3	142.2
Domestic disappearance	235.0	213.6	228.7
Ending stocks	35.0	23.7	44.1
Total distribution	367.8	308.6	415.0

1/ Includes rapeseed, grapeseed, corn, and other vegetable oils.

Compiled from official and other sources.

Exports of edible oils, largely sunflower and peanut oils, in 1962-63 are expected to double the 1961-62 volume. Exports of all edible oils except olive oil during January-July 1962 dropped sharply from the comparable months of 1961. The data (in thousands of short tons, with 1961 figures in parentheses) are as follows: Peanut oil 19.8 (25.6); sunflower seed oil 6.2 (31.5); cottonseed oil 0.5 (3.4); and olive oil 4.8 (0.3).

The year 1961-62 was excellent for Argentine oilseed crops. Peanut output was a record 477,000 short tons and sunflower seed production at 948,000 tons was the largest since 1950-51.

Sunflower and peanut crops are now being planted for harvest early in 1963. The relatively sharp increase expected in corn acreage may tend to limit increases in sunflower plantings. Moreover, sunflower seed prices have not risen as sharply as those for major export crops which have been stimulated by the decline in the value of the peso. Peanut production, confined to a rather small area of Cordoba, is not affected much by prices of competitive crops. Peanut yields this year may not reach last year's high levels, which resulted from ideal weather throughout the season.

The firm which developed and distributed soybean seed adapted to Argentine conditions reportedly has discountinued operations in Argentina (Foreign Crops and Markets, August 6, 1962).

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